Auction Sales.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve, for Cash.

On THURSDAY, SEPT. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 54 and 56 Lake street, we shall sell 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, &c.

Open Rock and Home, for Ladies' Misses and Children's wear.

50 Cases Men's and Boys' Calf, Grain and Kip Boots.

WM. A. BUTTERFIELD & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOL HATS, &c.

Sale Positively Without Reserve, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, at 9 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 54 and 56 Lake street, we shall sell 1,000 cases Dry Goods, Wool Hats, &c., &c., for cash.

WM. A. BUTTERFIELD & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

By S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer, at his store, corner of Franklin and Randolph streets, on Monday, Sept. 15th, Friday, Sept. 19th, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, he will sell a large assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

General Auctioneers.

100 BREECH LOADING MUSKETS, WITH BAYONETS, AT AUCTION.

We will sell at our Salesroom, No. 39 Lake street, on FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock,

100 New Breech Loading Muskets, with Bayonets,

All in perfect order and will be sold without reserve for cash.

A sample can now be seen at our store.

sept1 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 39 Lake street,

Large and splendid assortment of

Furniture, Brussels and Velvet Carpets,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 39 Lake street, a superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Suits, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Mahogany Bureaus and Washstands, Cottage Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bolsters, Hat Stands, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Hall Stands, Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves and Fixtures, and Platform and Counter Scales.

CARPETS.

Rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

CATALOGUE SALE OF

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at 7 o'clock each evening, at our Salesroom,

58 LAKE STREET,

One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings ever offered in this city. They are all in Gold Gilt Frames, as a few will from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Whelan of Baltimore, and every frame is guaranteed Gold Gilt. In the collection will be found a number of very rare and choice pictures, such as the Heart of the Alps, Crown Rock and Bird's Fishing on the Rocky Falls, Crown Rock and Bird's Fishing on the Rocky Falls, Crown Rock and Bird's Fishing on the Rocky Falls

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

Before Gen. Pope had published, over his own name, a report of the astounding facts which contributed to our late disasters in Virginia, we are warranted in printing the following letter from our Washington correspondent, received more than a week since, which we felt constrained to suppress in view of the then incredible statements which it contained:

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

DEAR ——: * * * * * * * *

dict. Pope's character, in this respect, is in honorable contrast with another general, upon whose character the events of the past week have shed a strong light. Not content with disobeying then, McClellan's orders to leave the Peninsula for a fortnight, not content with delaying the embarkation and debarkation of his troops unreasonably long, as he thought, not content with further inexplicable delay at Alexandria, he three times disobeyed the positive orders from Gen. Halleck, or caused his subordinates to disobey them, which directed him to push forward the corps of Generals Franklin and Sumner to the relief of Gen. Pope; delayed their march three days, going fifteen miles each time, so that they did not arrive until the battle of Saturday was over, although they might have reached General Pope, had the first order been obeyed, in season to take part in Thursday's battle, and perhaps to have annihilated Jackson and Longstreet before their reinforcements arrived. And had McClellan obeyed the order on its third repetition, and had Franklin marched at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, as directed, Saturday night have seen a victory instead of a defeat. Assistant Secretary Harrington, who was at Centreville yesterday morning, where he conversed with many officers, including Generals Pope, Reno and McDowell, found their unanimous testimony to be that had 10,000 fresh troops reinforced our fatigued and half-starved men at any time on Saturday, the day would have been ours.

"Half-starved," I say upon the testimony of Gen Reno, who said that want of food caused our defeat, and of Col. Ruggles, Gen Pope's chief of staff, who said at breakfast yesterday morning that he had not had anything to eat for twenty-four hours, and proved his assertion by his valiant performances at table. The army had but few supplies when the enemy cut its communications and rendered it necessary that it should cut its way to its depots near Washington. As it had succeeded in doing so by sheer fighting, the first messenger who came through brought a request from Gen. Pope for Gen. McClellan, the officer nearest him, for forage for his horses and food for his men, who were suffering—a request not, apparently, inconsistent with the rules of West Point etiquette, and at least justifiable as from a starving man to a man abounding in all sorts of supplies. To all which would be inconceivable, were it not given me by officials who have seen the dispatches and whose testimony cannot be gainsayed. The humane answer sent by one soldier who was hailing near if not in the same headquarters which he occupied last May, upon the laurels of the Chickahominy campaign, listening lazily to his staff, as they invented excuses for failure, laid blame on others' shoulders, and made "if" and "but" do a duty to which no great general or poet general ever before disgraced them—this general of the spade and the newspaper, as he took the horn of plenty from his own lips a moment, ordered one of his staff to send word to a starving brother officer that he would be glad to send him what he wanted if he would only send a cavalry escort. This with two whole corps lying idle, in disobedience of orders, within call! This with the guns of the starving national army in his ears! General Pope said, in transmitting the correspondence to the war department, "Comment is unnecessary."

The conduct of Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. McClellan's favorite, in sending messages to his patron, ridiculing Gen Pope after he became his superior officer, and then in falling back on the battle-field with no sufficient reason, and to the surprise of his brother generals, seeks explanation in vain, unless we find it in the reported remarks of one of Gen. McClellan's staff to the president, last week, to the effect that there would be no victory in Virginia until Gen. McClellan resumed the chief command of the armies in the field. Gen. Porter would have been arrested on the field—as he should have been—by Gen. Pope, but for the interposition of Gen. McDowell, who thought the act liable to misconstruction.

The army of the Potomac is officered, for the most part, by men who received at West Point the best military education that could be made to stick upon egotism and small minds, void of a spark of patriotism. These gentlemen found themselves elevated by the war from obscurity and small salaries to positions of importance and affluence. They know that with the close of the war they would shrivel up to their natural proportions. Hence they are in favor of *no end* to the war, so long as their is a dollar left in the country to support it. Terrible only to the national treasury they are absorbed in the business of prolonging the conflict with the least harm to the rebels. They care not which side wins so that they retain their suddenly acquired power and position.

Whether General Pope was competent or incompetent to command the army of Virginia is no longer a question to be discussed. Whether he was, or was not, it is plain that the pretorians were bound to ruin him, even though they should ruin the country at the same moment. There are noble, brave, honorable exceptions among the commanders of that army, but it may be assumed in advance that every such officer is marked for destruction by the pro-slavery clique who have managed, with the most prodigious army of modern times, to get the seat of war transferred from the enemy's country to our own soil, destroying their own forces by tens of thousands by disease, and wasting money by millions upon millions to no other purpose than their own aggrandizement and the advantage of the rebellion.

A PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

What good would a proclamation do? asks a pro-slavery sheet. How would the slaves find it out? What benefit could accrue to the Union cause even if they did hear that the President had proclaimed them free?—The only way to put down the rebellion is to let the slaves alone and to conquer their masters. When the South is occupied by our armies it will be time enough to consider what shall be done with the slaves.—So runs the logic of the quasi loyal prints in the North. As many true patriots have been misled by this species of argument, we ask them to consider a brief reply to the objections raised against the expediency or usefulness of such proclamation.

FIRST. How would the slaves find out that the President had proclaimed their emancipation? We reply, that it would start from the outposts of our army. The news would spread like wildfire. The secesh themselves would scatter it by telegraph and rail car, and mail coach. It would be discussed in every rebel newspaper, whisky shop and family. The slaves are in close and familiar contact with their masters and mistresses, and with the children of the masters. They would hear the news from ten thousand sources. The negroes of the border States of course would at once know all about it, through the soldiers who would make a point of telling them at the earliest moment. The glorious news would spread from plantation to plantation at night, and be discussed by groups and gatherings of slaves, in woods and swamps. When the intelligence reached New Orleans the negroes there would quickly spread it among the plantations of Louisiana and Texas. The gunboats would scatter the news along the Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksburg, whence it would spread over Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. In truth, the slaves would learn that they had been proclaimed free men by the President, about as fast as their rebel masters.

SECOND. What benefit would it be to the Union cause, if they did hear that the President had proclaimed their freedom? We answer, *they would quit working for rebels*. They would lay down the shovel and the hoe. They would believe themselves to be free men. They would deny the right of the claimants to their services any longer. They would refuse to work without wages. The whole *system* of Slavery would become demoralized and undermined, and in the absence of the white males in the rebel army there would not be power enough to coerce them back into bondage. Resistance of all sorts would be made. The slaves would feel that the law was on their side; that their late masters had no longer a legal right to compel their services; that a master who undertook to force a free man to put his hand in the yoke, with design to work that act, *coupon* piracy, he had committed something to

attempt. For it is important to keep the fact in mind, that the slaves from their infancy have been taught to feel ever that they are the property of white men by law. —that the law, not the arbitrary act of the master, make them slaves. Being condemned to servitude by the unseen but all-powerful influence called the *law*, they bow their necks to the yoke in silent obedience. Take a familiar instance: A score or two of guards and keepers hold in subjection to the prison rules, 700 desperate white men in the Joliet Penitentiary. Why is this? Mainly because these men are incarcerated by order of Court. The law condemns them to servitude for a given time, in expiation of their offenses. They remain quiet and obedient, rarely exhibiting insubordination or attempting to escape. But suppose Governor Yates should issue a general pardon to take effect forthwith, proclaiming their freedom and summoning them to bear arms in defense of the Union. How long would the keepers be able to hold them within those walls? A general insubordination and spirit of mutiny would break forth. Not another day's work would be done. There would be a rush for the gates and a speedy exit would be the consequence, however stout the resistance of the keepers, or bloody the rencounter.

Why this sudden outburst of insubordination? Simply because the convicts would feel and believe, that they were unlawfully detained; that they were legally entitled to enlargement. Prison rules and authority would be unheeded and trodden under foot. So of the slaves. He is a man, governed by the same general impulses and influences that control the white man. Like the convicts in the States Prison the slaves feel that they are doomed by *law* to servitude. The law is against them. They are the property of a claimant, as were their parents before them, by virtue of the invisible but potential agency called the law, and submit to their fate they must, there being no help for it, no hope of freedom, But hark! Massa Lincoln—the great supreme law giver in the Union, proclaims them free men and women. The *law* which has bound the chains on their limbs is itself broken, swept away or submerged by the higher and more authoritative edict of the President 'of the whole Union, who pronounces them emancipated by virtue of an act of the nation's legislature. The voice of the President would sound throughout Secessia louder than the seven thunders. In the ears and hearts of four millions of slaves it would carry with it the weight and authority of the voice of Jehovah speaking from the Mount to the children of Israel in the Wilderness. In the mind of the negro, all State laws, local customs, and masters' orders would be null and void, and not binding upon his conscience or conduct. To hold him longer in slavery could only be done by brute force, which would speedily prove to be impracticable. We do not suppose there would be a simultaneous refusal of the slaves to remain longer in bondage. But the demoralization would be speedy. Every day would extend and strengthen it. In sections where the slave population is dense, and the whites sparse, the "strike" would quickly take place, and extend all around. Tens of thousands of able-bodied negroes would make a bee line for the nearest Federal pickets, to offer their services to the Union cause.

The length of this article forbids a survey of the effect on the rebellion of the President's proclamation; but it would certainly inflict a mortal wound on the Confederacy. It would open a "fire-in-the-rear" on the secesh army too hot to resist. Whenever the industrial class of secessia refuse to supply rations to the rebel soldiers and to support their families at home, the bottom will be knocked out of the rebellion, and that would be the consequence of a proclamation of freedom issued by the President.

NO FUSION WITH TORIES.

For impudence and downright brassness, commend us to a tory editor. The last issue of the morning secession paper, berates the Republicans of Michigan for not adopting half the pro-slavery ticket and electing it, and thinks the refusal shows a want of patriotism on their part! The friends of the administration in Michigan, have wisely profited by the sad experience of their brethren in Illinois, who tried the experiment in their sorrow, of giving half the offices to those pretending to be War Democrats. No sooner were those wolves in sheep's garb securely ensconced in office, than they made common cause with the Knights of the Golden Circle. They basely betrayed the Republicans, and attempted to break down the State Government, to oust the Governor and State officers and seize the reigns of power. The very worst and meanest pro-slavery partisans, were some of the men who owed their offices to the magnanimity of Republicans. There were a few honorable exceptions, like Paddock of Kankakee, who in consequence of acting in good faith, were promptly read out of the party.

The Republican party will have no fusion or affiliation with the Valladighamers who control the Democratic organization. The right hand of political fellowship is cordially extended to all good and true anti-secesh Democrats. The latch-string of the Republican wig-wam, is always out to Democrats of the unconditional sort. Let them enter, they will be treated to "pot-luck" with the occupants, and made to feel at home. But we want nothing more to do with slimy, snakey, treacherous tories who control the Democratic organization and run the machine for the benefit of the rebels. Our friends in Michigan acted prudently in declining any fusion with men who sought it for the sole purpose of betraying them, and using the power thus obtained to play into the hands of the enemies of the Government. Let the friends of the administration be warned by the experience of Illinois Republicans who in an evil hour placed their trust in the honor and patriotism of the Tories.

Major General Gilbert.

☞ Capt. Charles C. Gilbert, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, who has been acting as inspector general of the army of the Ohio, has been appointed major general of volunteers, and succeeds the command of Maj. Gen. Nelson until the recovery of the latter. He led the retreat of four troops from Lexington.

Capt. Wm. R. Terrill, of the 5th regiment U. S. artillery, has been appointed brigadier general. He had command of the rear guard of the retreat. These appointments were made for gallant conduct and meritorious service.—*Louisville Journal.*

This Capt. Gilbert, who seems to have been elevated from one of the lowest grades to the very highest in the army, as a reward for being foremost in a retreat, is the person who, upon his honor, signed his name to the charges preferred by Doa Carlos Buell against Col. Turchin, without knowing either the accused or the compulsing parties. The history of that court-martial shows what dirty service Gilbert is capable of doing. His name is put on record in many pocket-books of the brave soldiers of the 5th brigade, and placed side by side with the name of that distinguished general with the Spanish prefix, his master. It was he who said that the 19th regiment Ills. volunteers was going to be sacrificed in the stockades planned by him, and built by the soldiers, along the railroads in Tennessee and Northern Alabama, the monuments of the force pretended to be a war by his late master. Possibly his distinguished himself wonderfully in running with our raw regiments from Richmond, Ky.—That speedy and disorderly retreat of our militia farmers, executed in his high presence, was just a proper thing for his patrons, Buell and Wright, to recommend him to be promoted to the highest rank in the army.

It is quite needless for such a distinguished regular army captain as Gilbert to remain a brigadier general, to study for a brief period how to handle a brigade. No, he must be made a major general at once, and must lead ten thousand innocent soldiers to the holocaust. Besides that, it was proper to make a captain who, it is stated, *led* the retreat, major general, if another captain, William R. Terrill, who led only the rear guard of our dying battery, was made a brigadier. Every officer and every soldier has the right to ask, what has become of the senses of our military authorities, who are distributing major generalships so lavishly?

How Gen. Halleck has taken the pilot from

POLITICAL.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican committee of the second congressional district have called a convention to be held at Marengo, Wednesday, the 1st day of October, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The call, like that for the State convention, is for all voters of the district who cordially endorse the present administration in "all its efforts to crush the existing rebellion." The basis of representation is three times the number of delegates allowed for each county in the call for the State Convention, and gives each county a representation in the Congressional convention as follows: Winnebago, 15; Boone, 6; McHenry, 12; Lake, 9; Kane, 18; DeKalb, 12.

GREENE COUNTY.—The Democrats of Greene county have nominated the following ticket: For representative, Wm. P. Wise; sheriff, Hugh Jackson; coroner, John D. Jack.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We stated a few days since that Sydenham E. Ancona, the present Valladingham representative in Congress, from Old Berks county, had been re-nominated, and that he would be re-elected. Subsequent events tend to modify this opinion. Major Joel B. Wanner, late Mayor of Reading, and a life-long Democrat, now a volunteer in the war for the Union, has been requested to run against Ancona, and he will do so. The following is his letter of acceptance:

FORT WOODBURY,
NEAR WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your kind favor of the 3d inst., and in reply to your request, to reply at once

Judge Jones and myself, I am deeply impressed by the fact that the compliment you pay me comes from men with whom I have enjoyed friendship when the name of Democrat was not used as a cloak for sympathizing with treason.

I have enlisted under the flag of my beloved country, and in this, her darkest hour, ask it to so bear to me that I cannot leave to enter upon a canvass for a civil office but if my name can be of any service to defeat a candidate whose success might be claimed by the enemies of my country as their victory I never am at liberty to use it.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOEL B. WANNER.

To H. H. Muhlenberg, John McInana, and others.

We are not without hope that Ancona will be pushed to the wall.

INDIANA.—The nominations for Congress in Indiana are now complete, with a single exception, as follows:

District.	Union.	Democratic.
1st	Colfax Colonel	John Law *
2d	Col. W. Q. Gresham	Jas H. Cravens *
3d	Wm. M. Dunn *	H. W. Harrington
4th	Col. Jones Austin	Col. S. Holman *
5th	Geo. W. Julian *	Col. Bickle
6th	Gen E. Dumont	A. B. Crandolit
7th	Harvey D Scott	D. W. Voorhees *
8th	Goodlove S. Orth	Not N ominated
9th	Schuyler Colfax *	David Purple
10th	Wm. Mitchell *	Jos. K. Edgerton
11th	J. P. C. Shanks	Col. Jeff. McDowell

* Members of the present Congress.

Rhode Island.

The Legislature of Rhode Island closed its extra session on Saturday. The business done was entirely of a military character, with the exception of electing a U. S. Senator in place of Simmons. The proposition for the State to assume the payment of the bounties offered by the different towns, limiting the sum to $300 a volunteer, was carried. The aggregate sum paid for bounties by the different towns will probably reach $1,000,000, for which the State has thus become responsible. The treasurer of the State has been authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 to meet this new emergency. A bill for the annual enrollment of the militia, and designating exempts was passed. By this act no person is exempt, except exempted by the laws of the United States. Under this act no person is exempt on moral or religious scruples except Quakers, which composes a small portion of the population of Rhode Island.

The Massachusetts "Old Sixth."

The "Old Sixth" Massachusetts regiment, which made the memorable march, on the 19th of April, 1861, through Baltimore, and lost the first blood that was shed by the hands of traitors, passed through New York on Wednesday, for Washington.

☞ Notwithstanding the vigilance with which the Canadians guard their frontier to prevent the residents of the Queen's dominions from crossing over and joining the ranks of our armies, still many do escape and enlist under the stars and stripes. On Thursday last, six English soldiers, escaped from Toronto in a leaky boat, and landed at the town of Wilson, in Niagara county. In an hour after reaching the shore, they were enlisted in the Niagara county regiment.

SAILORS FROM GERMANY.—It is stated that a government agent, applying to a Germa-le state for sailors for the United States navy found no difficulty in obtaining the services of 1,000 to 10 000 men for a bounty of $45, which sum is to include the passage money. Only 1,000 were asked for.

☞ McDowell has at least one friend. The Montreal *Gazette* says "that he seems to be the only real general in the federal army!" He doubtless is, according to the Canuck idea.

The People Moving in the Right Direction.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 10, 1862.

The Christian people of Aurora and vicinity are thankful for the good example set them by their Chicago brethren. In imitation of that example, a numerous assembly came together last evening at the First Methodist Church to take measures to prepare a petition to the president, praying him to proclaim emancipation to the Slves. Prof. G. W. Quereau of Clark Seminary, presided. The feeling of the meeting was very decidedly in favor of the measure proposed.

The Chicago memorial, having been read, was adopted. All felt that it expressed exactly their views and wishes. Addresses were made by Prof. Coffin of Beloit, and Revs. Keys, Stoughton and Holt. After appointing a committee to attend to procuring signatures to the petition, the meeting adjourned. We hope to have the petition in readiness to accompany that from Chicago.

G. B. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE.

The Siege Still Continues—Heavy Fighting on Saturday.

[From the St. Paul *Press*, 9th.]

Mr. W. P. Hills has just arrived. He left Fort Abercrombie at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. The beleaguered garrison at the fort were in good spirits, and fully confident they were able to hold out till reinforcements arrived.

Capt. Vander Horck, on Wednesday last, sent out a strong detachment of men and succeeded in getting back about half the cattle which the Indians had driven off a few days before. They have had skirmishes nearly every day with the Indians, and on Saturday last a general attack was made from all sides upon the fort by several hundred Indians, who were repulsed after a vigorous fight, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till one P. M., and the conflict was kept up in the afternoon at long range. The loss in the garrison was one man killed and two or three wounded.

The men at the fort are much wearied from their incessant watch, and of course were seriously anxious for more help. The garrison is composed of about eighty soldiers, fifty armed citizens, and about fifty women and children.

Mr. Hills heard firing on Sunday morning, and supposed the Indians were again attacking the fort.

From Georgetown, we learn all was quiet, the Sioux not having as yet made their appearance so far down the river. Mr. Kittson, who was at that place, had sent word to the Red River Transportation Co., that Col. Dole did not come to make a treaty with them, with which they had expressed themselves as satisfied, and that Col. Dole had sent some of their men to assist in defending the frontier against the incursions of the Sioux.

The *Press* also says:

We learn from parties who have just come through from Fort Ridgley, that they saw no Indians, and that the country is clear of them as far as the fort.

Mr. Richard Chute, who has just returned from Fort Ripley, and whose letter we publish in another column, assures us that the difficulties with the Chippewas will be settled, and that no further trouble with them need be apprehended.

Iowa Legislature.

In the SENATE on the 8th, most of the time was devoted to the consideration of the draft-ing bill, and the back door of rebellion, draft exemption. Finally but one provision is made for the manner of drafting it will be governed by the orders of the war department. A bill was passed authorizing the governor to furnish horses, arms, etc., for the force to be sent against the Indians. Bill appropriating money to meet extraordinary expenses of the executive office, and for relief of disabled soldiers, was passed. Bill providing for a lease of convict labor was passed. A number of bills were introduced and referred, and the House dis was referred. A great deal of business was dispatched, notwithstanding the drafting bill.

Quite a number of bill of local interest were introduced in the House.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Gault, instructing our senators and representatives in Congress to use their influence to have a law passed providing that all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who shall for any reason claim exemption from military duty, shall do so only for the benefit of the homestead law. It was referred to the appropriate committee. The soldiers' voting bill craws by Mr. Lane was previously introduced and ordered engrossed for a third reading. The county bounty bill was also ordered engrossed. A joint resolution was introduced, fixing the time of adjournment at Wednesday noon.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Sham Affair—Forty Counties not Represented —The K. G. C.'s Ahead—J. C. Allen for Governor—Col. Dickey Disappointed—Brooks for Treasurer—Brooks for Superintendent of Public Instruction—Copperhead Resolutions— The whole Affair a Failure.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10, 1862.

The Democratic delegates assembled in but limited numbers this morning, nevertheless, they managed to besiege the hotel bars, block up the sidewalks and doorways of certain localities, &c. Cook county was represented by a delegation in which the anti-war element largely predominated—W. W. Drummond, W. C. Goudy, Judge B. S. Morris, M. W. Fuller, &c., were the controlling spirits. They are for the war with some very strong "ifs," and "buts," however, as Gen. McClernand would say. A preliminary meeting was held at Doni's restaurant at which Goudy was chairman, and in which Brigadier General Wall, O'Melveny and other choice spirits of that ilk prominently figured. Among the spokesmen at that meeting was Melville W. Fuller, of your city, who is "pressed by his friends" exceedingly hard, as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is said to be Wentworth's first choice for that office, in return for the valuable services he rendered Long John as his representative in the democratic caucus of the constitutional convention last winter. John promised the office to him then, and is striving to fulfil his part of the bargain. Wentworth is not so strong in the party, however, on account of the dance he led the democracy last winter. They attribute all the misfortunes of the constitutional convention to his malign counsels.

The convention met in Cook's Hall, and temporarily organized by the the appointment of Peter Swett, chairman and Messrs. Hacker of Union and Parks of Chicago, Secretaries. A committee of one from each congressional district was then appointed to report permanent officers for the convention. That committee was composed as follows:

B. S. Edwards, Sangamon, chairman; Dr. Davis, Cook; H. T. Helm, Lake; Robert Strand, Jo Daviess; S. S. Brooks, Adams; J. T. Lindsay, Peoria; E. D. Taylor, La Salle; John R. Eden, Moultrie; Jas. G. Graham, Fulton; Jas. G. Barr, Scott; Aaron Shaw, Lawrence; Wm. H. Underwood, St. Clair; Geo. W. Wall, Perry.

Virgil Hickox engineered the machine for some considerable time at the commencement of the proceedings, but finally gave way to some of the other lights, as soon as he got the wheels properly oiled and the wires in good order for pulling.

The committee on permanent officers finally reported the following list:

PRESIDENT.

John Moore.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—B. S. Morris, Cook.
2d District—O. C. Parks, Lake.
3rd District—Wm. Selden, Stephenson.
4th District—S. Holmes, Adams.
5th District—Peter Swett, Peoria.
6th District—A. Italman, La Salle.
7th District—Wm. Casmil, Macon.
8th District—Silvy Knapp, Logan.
9th District—B. T. Hyatt, Fulton.
10th District—Samuel Stevenson, Bond.
11th District—S. Elmer, St. Clair.
12th District—John Jackson, Lawrence.
13th District—Wm. A. Hacker, Union.

SECRETARIES AT LARGE.

E. D. Taylor, of La Salle.

SECRETARIES

Wm. O'Brien, Peoria; Wm. D. Latshaw, Edgar, and one S. Kimberly, Cook.

The chairman was conducted to the chair by Messrs. S. S. Hays and B. S. Edwards and made a short speech, the burden of which was the Union as it was and the constitution as it is," only this and nothing more. He reiterated the expression about half a dozen times in the course of his twenty sentences. He said a word about treason, traitors, their punishment, etc., etc. One would think that the Democracy were looking for the end of the rebellion, but merely that the Democratic party was out of power, and if it could be got in again, all would be right; Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoln could then shake hands over the table and make amicable speeches, and everthing go on swimingly again.

Quite a number of counties, when called, did not answer. No response was given that I could hear, when Hacker called Knox, Winnebago, and a number of the other large and strongholds of former years. Only echo answered to such names as those.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, one from each congressional district. Dick Richardson was placed at the head, and Brig. Gen. Wall most appropriately at the tail of the line.

W. W. Drummond then moved to adjourn to 2 o'clock p. m., and the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Delegates inform me that not more than two thirds of the counties are represented. A large number of nor hern counties are not represented at all, while those that do have sent delegates who have no political influence whatever.

The chairman appointed a committee to select a State central committee.

W. W. Drummond moved that the convention select a member of Congress for the State at large.

The chair stated that several counties were not represented, and hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Drummond made quite a lengthy speech, pressing his motion.

Judge Dunbar of McDonough county said a large number of counties were not represented at all, and a number only partially. He hoped the motion to appoint would be adopted, and the full vote to which the county was entitled.

Drummond again pressed his motion, and it was carried.

The vote was then taken by counties, and it was found that thirty-nine counties did not respond to the call of the convention.

The candidates were James C. Allen and Col. T. Lyle Dickey.

Hon S. S. Hayes of Cook, during the progress of the vote, made a speech protesting against the slaughtering of Col. T. Lyle Dickey. He said the Republican press would bowl over it in six months. (Semi-laughter.) A convention, and every volunteer would write home to his friends to agow the Democratic party out of their months. (Semi-laughter.)

Mr. Shaw of Lawrence responded to Mr. Hayes. He said that James C. Allen was a good Democrat, and was just the man they wanted. If they took a military chieftain, the Republicans would only taunt them with it by telling them they were compelled to do so. He did not know whether neither of the gentlemen could be elegied, but he knew that Mr. Allen was the man that represented the Democratic party's best principles.

The vote was then announced, as follows:

James C Allen	218
T Lyle Dickey	199
Total	409

In response for the absence of nine of the Democratic delegates, I might add that it is physically impossible for them to take part in the proceedings, as they were seen quietly quartered in Fort Lafayette, among them are the delegates from Gallatin, Williamson, and I do not know how many others.

The next business in order was the nomination of Treasurer. Alex. Starne was nominated.

Mr Latshaw of Coles, said in order to vindicate the character of Virgil Hickox, whom the Chicago TRIBUNE denounced as a traitor, he would nominate that gentleman. (Great cheering.)

During the progress of the vote it appeared plain that Mr. Hickox would have been nominated by a large majority, but he got up and said that he knew the effect that the enemy's of his friends came to him and told him he might receive the nomination by acclamation. But he could not agree to some such thing, and he would put an end to to it by moving that Mr. Starne be nominated by acclamation.

The was carried, and Mr. Starne was nominated accordingly.

Hickox is the man whose loyalty was questioned by Gen. McClernand, some time since.

JOHN CALHOUN, of Sangamon, was then nominated by acclamation as candidate for superintendent of public instruction.

Judge (now Maj.) Dickey, upon Gen. McClernand's staff, offered some resolutions, which Mr. Latshaw moved should be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Another gentleman at the other end of the hall, moved that they be laid on the table (which motion was carried by a big mayes.

It was supposed by the loyal men present that the reason for this summary proceeding, was that Dickey had the indiscretion to appear in the convention in his military coat and shoulder straps.

The chair announced the following State central committee, which he filled up himself the appointed committee having failed to act.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At large—Hon. John Moore, of Sangamon, chairman; Dr. Davis, of Cook; H. K. S. O'Mahoney, of Marion.

1st District—E. D. Marsh, of Lake.
2d District—H. W. Foote, of Jo Daviess.
3d District—Peter Sweet, of Peoria.
4th District—Peter Sweet, of Peoria.
5th District—A. Italman, of La Salle.
6th District—Wm. Casmil, of Macon.
7th District—W. D. Latshaw, of Edgar.
8th District—Geo. Judd, of Sangamon.
9th District—Wm. Kemp, of Coles.
10th District—Anthony Thornton, of Shelby.
11th District—Wm. H. Worrell, of Jefferson.
12th District—Wm. Kemp, of St. Clair.
13th District—John O. Powell, of Wilson.

The Committee then took a short recess, most of the delegates going to the American to liquor up. At about 5 o'clock the resolutions were brought in, read and adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the constitution and laws, made in pursuance thereof are and must remain *the supreme law of the land*, and as such must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in arms against them is not be suppressed, and it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all its just and constitutional measures necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end.

Resolved, That the conduct of Southern and Northern extremists are alike inconsistent with the federal constitution and irreconcilable with the loyal and patriotic devotion to the country we have already involved us in a civil war, and the latter, by its treasonable sympathy with, will prove to be the nation *but little hope of the restoration of the Union to peace*

Resolved, That we protest in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all we hold dear in the future of our beloved country, against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by authority of any of the southern States; and that we regard such measures, involving as it does the payment of millions of dollars, as a measure of transcendant enormity and fruitful only of national bogarry, that we are unalterably and most decidedly opposed to all schemes having for their object, immediate or remote, the abolition of the white man for the purchase of the negroes anywhere.

Resolved, That the recent arrests of citizens of this State, charged with violations of civil law, and their transportation to military prisons beyond the State limits for the most capricious reasons, and are direct and open violations of the constitution of the United States; that the people of this State have a right to demand that all of her children so arrested shall be immediately returned to the bosom of their families and impartial trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution, so that if guilty, they may be convicted and punished, and if not guilty, that they may have the opportunity of receiving the protection of the public authorities, and the benefit of public opinion; and we will hold all persons who may hereafter violate the rights of citizens in this respect responsible to the public authorities, and to the bar of public opinion.

Resolved, That we regard the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that the President has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, as a most alarming usurpation of power, and we call upon the people lastly to rise with alarm the rebuking voice of the people of the United States, demanding a return to rigid economy and accountability in the administration of the federal government, and the punishment by federal justice of the authors of the late extensive and unparalleled plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans.

Resolved, That we favor the new excise law as just in the theory of its features, and partial salary on the agricultural States; and we favor the assessments as shall make it equal and just, and also a general reduction of the amount levied.

Resolved, That the strictest economy in the administration of the affairs of our State government is imperatively required; and the executive, legislative and judicial officers should receive for their compensation only the salaries allowed by the constitution of the State; and that all additional fees should be paid into the State or county treasuries.

Resolved, That in order to sustain the financial credit of the United States government and to relieve the people of this State from payment of enormous profits to brokers for gold, we recommend that all taxes be collected and paid in United States Treasury notes.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the recent declaration of the president of the United States that his "object is to save the Union the shortest way possible under the constitution"—that it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain the president against the pressure of the radical Republicans to induce him to depart from the principles, and pervert the effort to suppress a wicked rebellion into a war for the emancipation of slaves and for the overthrow of the constitution.

Resolved, That the people of Illinois having inaugurated by the State constitution and law the entrance of free negroes into this State, and as the present disturbances appear border are likely to bring in an influx of that population from other States, we respectfully call the public authorities and the legislature that the constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Illinois, appreciating the past services of Virgil Hickox, as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, tender their thanks to him for the able and efficient manner in which he discharged his duty in that capacity, and vindicate his patriotic course as an opponent of the malignant assaults of office-seekers, partisan editors and abolition traitors.

Messrs. Jas. C. Allen and Richardson then made speeches, strongly denouncing the Republicans, but treating the rebels in a very gentlemanly manner. Richardson's speech was a rambling, disjointed affair, lacking in everything in the shape of statesman ship, and, indeed, in all that related to the relations and sentiments with regard to government generally. It was a fitting disclosure to be delivered in one of the lo west dens of the New York Five Points. After these speeches the convention adjourned.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

How the Rebels invaded Maryland—Government Stores at Frederick Seized—The Rebel Advance Guard Thirty-one Miles from Baltimore—Burnside in Front of the Enemy—Preparations in Baltimore.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 9th.]

Our letters from Maryland, and personal advices from Baltimore as late as 7 o'clock Monday evening, give us a multitude of reports and rumors, which we condense into the following abstract:

It would appear that the enemy crossed over the Potomac, in force at three different points near the Point of Rocks, on Tuesday last; that he threw up the vindgut of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, across the mouth of the Monocacy the same day; that Mr. Spates the president of the canal company, had an interview with the rebel General Hill on Friday; that Hill professed a determination not to disturb or destroy private property, further than actually necessary, but that the canal communication with Washington must be entirely cut off; that the enemy marched in force into Frederick on Friday, and occupied that city about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that he purchased cattle, sheep and hogs in large troubers, paying for them United States treasury notes, of which he had robbed Adams' express in the raid some days previous upon the Winchester and Harper's Ferry train; that he bought all the shoes of the same description of the Union soldiers left on the field in Frederick, deporting himself without much violence, except towards the inhabitants that nearly all the Union inhabitants fled on his approach, on Friday morning, leaving their houses, furniture, silver, &c., at his mercy; that Gen. Sigel was in force in the Potomac some six miles below the enemy, is crossing, and would have driven them back, had it been destroyed, which it seems it was not; that he burned the Monocacy railroad bridge on Saturday, and threw out his scouts and pickets nearly to Newmarket on the old Frederick pike on that day; that a body of cavalry, some 1,000 strong, after crossing the Point of Rocks on Tuesday, made their way to the northwestward, and have not been heard from since; that he threw out his scouts and pickets towards Westminster, towards the Pennsylvania line, on Saturday, and to within four miles of that village on Monday morning, so as to prevent the train on the Western Maryland railroad from going out to its terminus at Union bridge; that all the stores at Frederick were saved and reached Baltimore on Saturday morning, filling some eight freight cars, so that the reported burning of them is not true; that Mr. Garret, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by taking time by the forelock, saved all his locomotives and cars before the enemy could arrive there, by bringing them east and sending them west; that he saved in this way eighty-five locomotives and 1,500 cars, and besides sent back to Wheeling all the freight which had accumulated at Cumberland, regarding the desent of the enemy on the latter point as a plausible theory; that the enemy made a feint on Sunday, as though intending to sweep it to Pennsylvania, but suddenly turned his columns in force down the old Liberty road from Frecerick to Baltimore; that on Monday morning at 4 o'clock (yesterday) his advance guard appeared near New London on the Liberty road, thirty-one miles from Baltimore, while the pickets of Burnside's army were at Cockeysville, on the direction across the country from General Hunter. He has been all with fever, and has come North for the benefit to his health of a sea voyage, and a few days relaxation from the many complicated and onerous duties. He has been indefatigable in his devotion to the various interests of his department, having in charge 15,000 people, the culture of plantations, and the gathering of the crops. He has also found much to be done pertaining to the interests of civilians in the department.

The health of the people is good; their labors cheerfully performed; the schools well attended, and to the great majority of them, no sacrifices for liberty are deemed too great.

All the operations of General Saxton and those of General Hunter and Admiral Dupont have been conducted successfully and with the most perfect harmony.

☞ The father of Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens died at Andover, Mass., on the 21st ult., ten days before his son fell nobly fighting for his country. His age was seventy-seven.

Wantes.

WANTED—To Rent by a small family, a furnished House, containing six or eight rooms. Must need be modern. Satisfactory reference given. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 5,211 Post Office Box 978, Chicago.

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 1 Wells street, near Lake, up stairs. Liberal wages will be given to a competent person. Apply at the City Hotel.

WANTED—To sell at a reasonable price, a five octave Sqaured Case MELODEON, with the modern improvements. Inquire at this Office.

WANTED—Cutters to work on Army Clothing. Apply at No. 6 Clark street, up stairs. C. THOMPSON.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale House as salesman or to travel. Has a good acquaintance in the country. Best of city references given. Address Post Office Box 2945, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment by an active and experienced business man, as Book-keeper, salesman or collector. No objection to going into the country. Address "B," Post Office Box 2191.

WANTED—A good Lasting Gaiter Finer, at KELLER'S, 71 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A first class Carriage Trimmer. Also, for sale, a Two Seated Carriage, second hand and low. Enquire of J. H. KLINE, 16 North Jefferson street.

WANTED.—A young man, physically disqualified to enter the ranks, desires to join the army as Commissary Sergeant, Quartermaster's Sergeant's, Company's

1862. FALL TRADE.

We offer to the trade with unusual attractions the choicest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Which we believe is unsurpassed in variety to none in the United States.

Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.

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1862.—FALL TRADE.—18

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

An unequalled assortment.

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The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Housekeeping Goods, Butlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.

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In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full assortments of every grade of desirable goods, and will be found second before the de vance. We can assure the trade in the North west, both IN PRICE AND STYLE, that we offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE

Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

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Oval and Round.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

We beg leave to ask an examination of our large and varied and unencumbered stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

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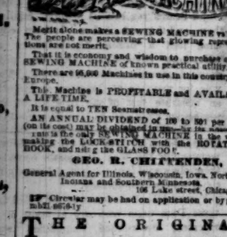

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That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only the SEWING MACHINE which has in this country and Europe.

The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be realized by the use of a WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE in the way of making the LOCK-STITCH, the only stitch that will not rip like GLASS FOOD.

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And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their validity, and to whom all others pay a License.

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Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, or more trouble to learn the finest fabric in the coarsest cotton, as difficult in sewing over seams as a machine that is warranted not to get over or under with proper tension.

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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one side of the cloth, including the LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE LOCK, ALL of which look alike on both sides of the cloth. No other Machine in the market can be produced combining this feature.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED motion which enables the operator to run the work backward or forward, at will, for fastening ends, &c., and fasten the end of seams, without the trouble of tying or making a knot, as it locks itself by simply by turning a thumb screw.

They execute all sewing by a direct action of the needle bar, and have no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that a child can learn to run them perfectly and will—as the testimony of thousands will show—last a lifetime, and can be warranted for that number of years.

They are the PATENT SEWING in the world that will do the whole range of sewing from the finest muslin to the heaviest cloth. They will do it better, faster, stronger, more durably, and with less trouble than any other machine in the world.

They are the PATENT FEED motion, by which the cloth is carried under the needle, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business may be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

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MACHINES.—Hot on 31st May 1862 and 1861 The Friends and Patrons of Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, in Chicago, and the public generally, are hereby informed that we have secured a full assortment of Machines at our old prices, and that the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction in every respect, or the money refunded on the return of the machine. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.

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SEWING MACHINES

$35 TO $110.

TAGGART & PARK'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOCK STITCH, WILLCOX & GIBBS' PATENT, CHAIN STITCH, LOCK STITCH AND REVERSIBLE FEED STITCH MACHINES in use almost every family in our midst, and their work speaks louder than words. Call and see it before you buy. Machines for hire by week or month. Machines sold on monthly installments. Machines taken in part pay for new ones. Machines to let by the hour. Machines repaired and exchanged. Needles, Oil and Thread for all machines. Buy at 82 CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH, UP STAIRS, OVER AUSTIN, GORDON & CO'S DRY GOODS STORE, NO. 82 CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH, UP STAIRS. Machines sent to any part of the country. Send for circular.

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PIANOS.—A variety of SECOND HAND Piano Fortes, from $50 to $300, for sale at WM. KNABE & CO'S Piano Forte Warerooms, 207 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. They are noted for their fine tone, elasticity of touch, and for standing in tune. Pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for pianos sold. Pianos to let by the month. Pianos exchanged. Pianos packed and shipped to all parts of the country. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music and musical merchandise. Second hand pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos sold on monthly installments. Pianos to rent

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Bishop's Address.

The convention assembled at 9 a. m. The morning service was read by Rev. Mr. Leoppold Pekin. The lessons were read by Rev. Mr. Hagar of Chicago. First lesson, Jer. 18; second lesson, Luke 1, v. 39. The benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

At 10 o'clock the Bishop called the Convention to order.

Rev. Thomas Smith of Chicago, and Rev. John Foster of Albion, who were not present on Wednesday, appeared and took their seats.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The following additional lay delegates took their seats:

Church of the Atonement, Chicago—M. H. Read, R. D.;

Grace, Chicago—Reuben Taylor;

Calvary, Pekin—Dr. Wilkinson;

St. John's, Chicago—C. H. Jordan.

An invitation was received for the members of the Convention to visit the model of Solomon's Temple, now on exhibition in the city.

On motion, the invitation was accepted.

The Bishop then delivered the following report:

The Committee on Legislation report that they recommend canon IV. be amended by inserting after the standing committee No. 3 the following: "No. 4. A Committee on Unfinished Business."

They also recommend the adoption of the following canon as a substitute for canon XIII.:

"1. Every parish in the Diocese is hereby annually assessed for Diocesan purposes a sum equal to one dollar for every communicant in said parish; provided such assessment shall not in the aggregate exceed ten per cent on the ordinary income of the parish; in which case the assessment shall be ten per cent. on the income for the current year. The number of communicants to be taken as the basis of assessment shall be determined by the last annual report of the parish. The ordinary income of each parish so shall claim the benefit of a reduced assessment, as provided for above, shall be determined by a statement made by the Rector or Minister, or by one of the wardens and the clerk of the vestry, as the case may be. The sum thus raised under this assessment shall be called the Diocesan Fund of Illinois.

"2. It shall be the duty of every parish to forward to the Treasurer of the Convention on or before the tenth day of February, May, August and November, respectively, one-fourth of said assessment. And in order to facilitate the payment of such assessment, it is hereby ordered that on the first sundays of February, May, August and November, collections shall be taken up in every parish in the Diocese in aid of the Diocesan Fund of Illinois.

"3. The Treasurer of the Convention shall, on or before the 30th day of February, May, August and November, deposit the amount by him into two portions, one of ninety per cent., and one of ten per cent. The first portion of ninety per cent. he shall at once remit to the Bishop on account of salary, and the other portion of ten per cent. he shall retain in his hands for the purposes of the contingent expenses of the Diocese.

"4. On the first day of September in each year, beginning in 1861, the Treasurer of the Convention shall make a list of the parishes which have, during the preceding year, failed to pay the amount that have in times like these, to speak in terms of congratulation. He then referred to the Standing Committee, who shall investigate and report with the encouragement it deserves. The main floor of the hall is a tangled maze of verdure and floral beauty, redolent with a sweet perfumes. Gorgeous dahlias of every conceivable hue, the most delicate of roses, sweet scented verbenas, tinged with all the colors of the rainbow, gracefully drooping ferns, gigantic shrubs in the umbrage of which one might repose, strange tropical plants of wondrous beauty, all the flowers of the garden and green house, flowers of evergreen spangled with starry flowers, wreaths and festoons, and ling tables groaning with vegetable weal h—the mammoth productions of our rich prairie soil, form a collection of surpassing beauty and interest.

The galleries are loaded with fruit—every variety of grape, rosy peaches as large as one's fist, tempting pears, mammoth apples, wines, jellies and canned fruits, swimming in lucid syrups inert with cinnamon." The man who passes through that gallery with "hands off" must be a model of morality, and qualified to enter any institution having in view the inculcation of virtue.

In our report of yesterday, we gave Mr. T. F. Bates credit for the fine display of carpets. This was in part an error, as Mr. B is the owner of the four arbor vitæ, so much admired for their symmetrical form and glossy foliage. The other conifers are shown by F. K. Phœnix, of Bloomington. This collection embraces nearly or quite all of the valuable hardy evergreens. In this connection we take occasion to do full justice to our Bloomington friend, by giving a list of what we omitted yesterday. In his collection are eighty-three varieties of verbenas under name, forty-four of hardy roses, forty-six of apples, seventy three-year old apple trees, thirty two-year old apple trees, eighty-six varieties of dahlias, and numerous specimens of pears. Taken all together, the collection is among the largest and most varied in the hall.

Half a dozen plants of cotton, from the farm of M. L. Dunlap, Champaign, have been added to-day. The plants are an average of those in a lot of three-fourths of an acre, under field culture, as recommended by "Rural" in the Tribune last March. Many of the bolls are nearly full grown, and will be ready for picking as soon as the early autumnal frosts have set in. The cotton crop of this season has been favorable to this plant, the wet weather giving it too rank a growth, at the expense of early maturity.

REPORTS ON HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The committee on plants and flowers are making good progress in the work assigned them. We are enabled to make the following reports of their doings up to last night:

Lot 129—Best display of Verbenas. 1st prem—Elgin Sanders, Chicago, Illinois. 2d prem—R. K. Phœnix, Bloomington, Ill.

Lot 130—Best display of Verbenas. 1st prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill. 2d prem—Lewis Pantier, Chicago, Ill.

Lot 135—Best display of cut flowers. 1st prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill. 2d prem—Sanders, Chicago, Ill. Diller—H. B. Ashall, Rockford, Ill.

Lot 136—Best display of cut roses. 1st prem—L. L. Elsworth & Co., Naperville, Ill. 2d prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill.

Lot 138—Best display of Wild Flowers, not less than 15 varieties. 1st prem.—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.,—a very beautiful collection of rare wild flowers.

Lot 163—Best collection of dahlias. 1st prem. H. Vaughan, Chicago, Ill.

Lot 164—Best six varieties of gladiolus. 1st prem.—W. Thompson, Lake Forest, Ill.

Lot 166—Best display of fancy. 1st prem—L. L. Elsworth & Co., Naperville, Ill. 2d prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill.

Lot 167—Best display of Wild Flowers, not less than 15 varieties. 1st prem.—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.,—a very beautiful collection of rare wild flowers.

Lot 168—Best collection of dahlias. 1st prem. H. Vaughan, Chicago, Ill.

Lot 169—Best six varieties of gladiolus. 1st prem.—W. Thompson, Lake Forest, Ill.

Lot 170—Best display of asters. 1st prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill. 2d prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.

Lot 171—Best twelve varieties of Asters. 1st prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill. 2d prem—B. Peck, Winetka Ill.

Lot 174—Best display of Asters blumm. 1st prem—L. Pantier, Chicago, Ill. 2d prem—E. Sanders, Lake View, Ill.

Lot 175—Best display of Ilina and Japan Pinks. 1st prem—L. Pantier, Chicago Ill. 2d prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.

Lot 176—Best single specimen of Chinas or Japan Pinks. 1st prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.

Lot 177—Best display of Double Balsams. 1st prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill. 2d prem—Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood, Ill.

Lot 178—Best display of Per Phlox. 1st prem—E. Sanders, Lake View, Ill. 2d prem—L. Elsworth & Co., Naperville, Ill.

The committee state that the display of Phlox by L. Elsworth & Co., consisted of more varieties, by from 6 to 8, than E. Sanders' varieties were far superior, so that the committee awarded without the first premium from E. Sanders. The collection by H. G. Waldo of The Grove, was awfully damaged that the committee could not act upon them.

Lot 179—Best Seedling of Per. Phlox. 1st prem—H. G. Waldo, The Grove, Ill.

Lot 180—Best display of Phlox Drummondi. 1st prem—L. Pantier, Chicago, Ill. 2d prem—Mrs. D. K. P. Davis, Wilseka, Ill.

The committee state that several varieties of the collection of L. Pantier were truly superb.

Lot 181.—Best collection of Ornamental Grasses. 1st prem—E. Sanders, Lake View, Ill. 2d prem—L. Elsworth & Co.

Lot 183.—Best collection of Everlasting Flowers. 1st prem—Miss Maggie Spillman, Roscoe, Ill. 2d prem—John Blair, Rockford, Ill.

Lot 188—Best collection of Wax Flowers. 1st prem—Miss Maggie Spillman, Roscoe, Ill.

Lot 184—Best Table Bouquet. 1st prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Glenwood, Ill.; 2nd prem—No award.

Lot 186—Best pair of Hand B quets. 1st prem—D. Kennicott, Glenwood, Ill. 2nd prem—E. Sanders, Lake View, Ill.

Lot 187—Best pair of flat bouquets. 1st prem—H. R. Kimball, Rockford Ill. 2d prem—Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood Ill.

Lot 192—Best floral design, not less than eighteen inches high. 1st prem—H. R. Kimball, Rockford, Ill.

The committee notice a fine bouquet of dahlias by Miss Lucy L. Pierce of Hyde Park, but not high enough.

RUSTIC AND ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.

Lot 191—Floral Temple—First premium, Louis Pantier, Chicago, Ill.

The committee would state, that the design for this has been sent out, on account of not having been submitted within the specified time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First premium for a basket of flowers to Mrs. Dr. Kennicott, Kenwood Illinois.

Second premium for a basket of flowers, to E. Sanders, Lake View, Illinois.

Display of Rose of Sharon, by L. Pantier, Chicago, commended. Rev. Mr. Leoppold, Mrs. Bullock, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rev. Mr. Harrison, and Messrs. F. H. Sanders, S. H. Treat and J. Dunlap.

On motion, that portion of the address relating to Bishop Hall and Hyde Park Seminary, was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Bennett and Hall.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to have printed separately, 500 copies of that portion of the address which relates to the cooperation of the different companies.

Adjourned till 2½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3½ p. m.

The Bishop's visit to a seat beside him, and entered to the Convention. Rt Rev Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, the members of the Convention rising to their feet as Bishop W. took his seat.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined the report of the Treasurer of the Convention, and found the same correct.

The Secretary of the Provincial made a report upon a contested seat in the lay delegation from St Augustin Church in this city. The accompanying report being brought up the following resolution, after refusing to the petition: The church property is granted upon condition that it shall be used for Episcopalian church. In case a rector cannot be obtained who can speak both the Norwegian and Swedish languages, the Bishop and Standing Committee may grant permission to the congregation to use the church for services in the English language, on a payment in full of all arrears, by a vote of the Convention.

"3. In the certificate of election of lay delegates to the Convention, there shall be distinctly stated that the parish entitled to a seat in the Convention is not in arrears on account of the diocesan Fund and no certificate shall be deemed regular or valid from which such statement is omitted, and in the case of such parishes as claim the benefit of the reduction as provided for in the first section of this canon, there shall also be stated the sum total of the ordinary income of the parish for the current year, and the number of communicants and there shall debar any parish from the benefit of such reduced assessment.

"4. It shall further be the duty of each parish to make quarterly collections for the Diocesan Mission, on the third Sunday of December, March, June and September, and forward the same to the Treasurer of Diocesan Missions.

"Canon XIII is hereby repealed, this being a substitute thereto."

REMARKS—Rev. Mr. Chairman of Committee.

The Bishop then announced the delivery of his annual address. He was pleased to be able, in the address, to express such feelings we must have in times like these, to speak in terms of congratulation. He then referred to the Standing Committee reported that they had signed the testimonials for and recommended Rev. A. F. Cowen and Rev. S. T. Allen for ordination to the Diaconate, and C. B. Van Dyke for ordination to the Diaconate.

On motion, that portion of the Bishop's address relating to the co-operation of the different companies in the missionary work, was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. Locke, and Messrs. Judd, Sherman and Read. The Bishop was subsequently added to the committee, who were granted leave to sit after the adjournment of the Convention.

On motion, that portion of the Bishop's address relating to Jubilee College, was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Bennett, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rev. Mr. Harrison, and Messrs. F. H. Sanders, S. H. Treat and J. Dunlap.

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